

TRIBUTE TO MONSANTO CO.

HON. JAMES M. TALENT

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. TALENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Monsanto Co. of St. Louis, MO. Awarded the first National Watershed Award, Monsanto was honored for Operation Greenstripe, a voluntary partnership to protect the quality of America's watersheds.

Developed in 1992, Operation Greenstripe combats the problem of surface water runoff of soil sediment, the No. 1 threat to stream quality in the United States. Monsanto works with the students in Future Farmers of America [FFA] to encourage farmers to plant and maintain grassy buffer strips along waterways. Seed retailers join the partnership and donate wildlife-compatible grass seed for farmers to plant to lessen runoff and nurture wildlife habitat areas. The result has been to encourage farmers to adopt stream-protecting practices, teach future farmers the benefits of good stewardship, and to begin to make a difference in stream quality.

Since its inception, the program has been expanded from 1 test location, to acceptance in 14 States with partnerships involving State and Federal agencies and with support from organizations and private groups. It's an excellent example of a voluntary, private initiative that makes a difference.

The Watershed Award was established by CF Industries and is administered by the Conservation Fund. The award is given to those programs that safeguard fresh water through innovative, nonregulatory methods. It is truly an honor for Monsanto to be included in the first group of those recognized for their efforts to protect one of our Nation's greatest natural resources.

Mr. Speaker, I hope you will join me in congratulating Monsanto on winning the Watershed Award and for their outstanding efforts to improve the quality of our Nation's waterways.

EPA'S CLUSTER RULE

HON. SANFORD D. BISHOP, JR.

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, the EPA's proposed cluster rule for the pulp and paper industry is something we in Congress need to take a look at. First proposed in 1993, it was the first time the EPA had ever attempted to cluster an air and a water rule for the same industry. The theory was that regulatory synergies could be achieved and a duplication could be avoided if the regulatory decisions were made together. It was a good idea, and even the industry supports the concept.

Unfortunately, however, as is too often the case, theory and practice did not coincide. Instead of providing regulatory synergy, the cluster rule simply burdened industry and its workers with separate rules with nearly identical compliance deadlines. Some requirements of one rule would have created compliance problems with the other rule. And the rule would have had a devastating impact on the industry. Over 100,000 jobs would have

been affected by the rule, and the compliance costs would have exceeded \$11 billion.

The pulp and paper industry is very important to my district and my State of Georgia. According to the information compiled by the American Forest & Paper Association, the pulp and paper industry employ 33,000 people in Georgia, with another 38,000 workers in the forestry, lumber, and wood products sectors. Total payroll for this combined industry in Georgia is over \$2 billion. Over 200 facilities in Georgia manufacture 7 million tons of paper and paperboard annually, with a value of \$7½ billion.

I am pleased to report that since 1993, the industry and EPA have worked closely together to gather new information to fill data gaps in the Agency's information profile for the industry. The industry proposed an alternative compliance scheme which has comparable environmental benefits as the one proposed by EPA but at far less cost. EPA also worked closely with other stakeholders in the rule-making process and in July of this year, published in the Federal Register a new notice for the cluster rule. In this notice, EPA acknowledges its receipt of the industry's alternative and outlines the choices it is facing. In August, I joined my colleagues in Georgia in encouraging EPA to adopt option A in the July notice. We also encouraged EPA to allow more flexibility in the best management practices [EMP's] provision and to modify the incentives program to make it truly meaningful. I remain cautiously optimistic that EPA will do the right thing.

I thank the EPA for its willingness to work with the industry, their workers, and other stakeholders, in making changes to the rule-making procedure. If successful, the outcome of the cluster rule could serve as a model for future regulatory reform efforts.

TWO GRATUITOUS AND
PROMINENTLY PUBLIC CRUELITIES

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, the world can note that on September 26, 1996, two gratuitous and prominently public cruelties were perpetrated, one in Los Angeles, CA and the other in Washington, DC.

The first was a patently false and despicable allegation against a decent and grieving father. The second was a putridly partisan and singularly cruel hurt to the family of an already convicted and currently imprisoned former Member of the House. The theory in the second unkindness seems to be, "never hit a man when he's up."

Let the record show that high Federal officials of both parties have been convicted of felonies. And in the case of one high Federal official who was not convicted, only because he was pardoned by the President he hand-picked to succeed himself, the assertion by his allies was, "He has suffered enough"—suffered enough without serving so much as a day in prison.

Our colleague from Connecticut is to be commended for having the decency demonstrably to remove from the easel in the Well of the House the device by which salt was callously rubbed into the wound.

TRIBUTE TO GREG RICE

HON. ROBERT W. NEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. NEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend the following article to my colleagues:

Whereas, Greg Rice has won the International Auctioneers Championship; and,

Whereas, Greg Rice has brought the international title to Ohio for the first time in history; and,

Whereas, Greg Rice has demonstrated a steadfast commitment to auctioneering;

Whereas, Greg Rice should be recognized for his outstanding victory and persistence; and,

Be it resolved, the residents of Coshocton, with a real sense of pleasure and pride, join me in commending Greg Rice for his hard work and dedication to his occupation.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY, EAST
TIMOR DILI MASSACRE

HON. RONALD V. DELLUMS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. DELLUMS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address conditions in East Timor. November 12 will mark the fifth anniversary of the massacre at Santa Cruz cemetery, when Indonesian troops fired on a gathering of thousands of innocent people. A distinguished Californian, Bishop Melvin Talbert, presiding bishop of the California Nevada Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church and also the President of the National Council of Churches, has written a statement in connection with these events. It is my belief that the Congress should be vigilant during this crucial period in East Timor and Indonesia, and lend what weight we have to efforts to foster justice in these areas.

I take this opportunity to share Bishop Melvin G. Talbert's comments, "Remembering East Timor" with my distinguished colleagues:

For some time I have been concerned about the tragedy in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor. On November 12, 1996, it will be 5 years since Indonesian troops opened fire on peaceful East Timorese mourners and demonstrators at Sana Cruz cemetery in the East Timor capital of Dili, killing more than 250 innocent people. The Santa Cruz massacre drew considerable international attention to the plight of East Timor. As the fifth anniversary of this event approaches, we should bear in mind the conclusions of the United Nations special rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary, or arbitrary executions, Mr. Bacre Waly Ndiaye of Senegal. His report, based on a visit to the area, issued on November 1, 1994, remains relevant today and should be heeded by the international community, especially the United States. Among other things, Mr. Bacre concluded that "conditions that allowed the Santa Cruz killings to take place are still present."

"I strongly believe that the United States must use its influence with the Indonesian Government to prevent violence in East Timor, especially in light of the history of the conflict: Congressional testimony by State Department officials have made it clear that roughly 90

percent of the military equipment available to the Indonesian Armed Forces when they invaded East Timor in 1975 had been supplied by the United States. Shipments of American weaponry were stepped up in the later 1970's, when as much as a third of East Timor's population of less than 700,000 perished as a result of Indonesian military action. The Clinton administration put restrictions in 1994 on the transfer to Indonesia of certain small arms that could be used in places like East Timor and in recent weeks, has also placed restrictions on the transfer of armored personnel carriers. These are welcome steps but they can never erase the earlier history, in which American diplomacy and arms played a significant role in making the East Timor tragedy possible.

"The United States therefore has a special responsibility to help protect the East Timorese people in the 1990's. The world must be particularly vigilant as the fifth anniversary of the Santa Cruz massacre approaches. The United States must also be alert to opportunities to support East Timor's international law and democratic principles. The continued denial of these rights led to the Santa Cruz tragedy in 1991 and is the root of the sorry situation that exists at present. In addition to taking diplomatic action to protect the people of East Timor from further violence, the United States must do whatever is possible to foster an authentic, peaceful solution to the conflict that is based on the wishes of the East Timorese people themselves."

INDIA DENIES RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, an editorial from the March 1996 issue of the Sikh Review was recently brought to my attention. This editorial details reports showing India's ongoing efforts to crush the Sikh religion. In India the Sikhs and other religious minorities are subjected to the same brutal policies.

The article, which I will introduce into the RECORD, discusses the Indian regime's effort to "normalize" the Sikh people. That is, as the article puts it, "a term that has become a euphemism for destroying their culture and lifestyle, in cynical disregard of the democratic principles of plurality and coexistence." This kind of ethnic cleansing was our justification for our involvement in the Bosnian conflict. Why are we continuing to look the other way when India is involved?

I am introducing the March 1996 editorial from the Sikh Review into the RECORD.

A DANGEROUS SLANT

This is not a parable. Recently, a group of distinguished intellectuals, motivated by ordinary humanity, wrote to the President of India pleading for the release of several hundred Sikh youth detained without trial for as long as ten years. The silence in Rashtrapati Bhavan was deafening. In disgust, the memorandum was released to the Press coinciding with Human Rights Day, Dec. 11, 1995. The effect was even more silence.

Silence has its uses in statecraft. As the Indian poet, Vikram Seth has said: "Ten hostages is terrorism; A million, and it's strategy" (*The Golden Gate*).

Prolonged detention of the Sikhs is part of strategy. Nazi Germany had another name for it: The Final Solution.

How many of us have noticed that the government tourism department has, for over a decade, withdrawn all pictures and posters of the Golden Temple? Airport lounges, railway station waiting rooms, secretariat corridors, coaches of Rajdhani Express, even ante-rooms of Indian embassies abroad are singularly bereft of pictures of Sikh historical places. The model of the Golden Temple at Amritsar's rail terminal was smashed by Hindu zealots many years ago. This is apparently a part of the deep seated strategy to downplay the Sikh religion and culture. Those who attended the Vishwa Sikh Sammelan in Amritsar were struck by the weird black-*patka*-wearing commandos of the Punjab police crawling all over the holy city, not because India's textile mills have stopped manufacturing cloth for turbans—the ceremonial headgear!

In this grim strategy, the Press—vernacular as well as English—has become a willing tool of the government. Their method is simple: Do not project the Sikh in a positive light. Exaggerate every minor fracas. Underplay the Sikh identity. Depict the *patit* Sikh on the idiot box as the stereotype. Boost the un-Sikh practices. Highlight factional fights over gurdwaras. Deny *kirpan*-wearing passengers seats in airlines and railways. The list seems endless.

Thanks to economic liberalization, NRI is an honoured guest in India, a sort of prodigal son. Not so the Sikh NRI. He is earmarked by the Indian Embassies in the West for special treatment. No wonder so many of them dropped out of the Amritsar conference. The other day an Indian businessman was denied visa by Saudi Arabia to visit Riyadh on the ground that he professes Sikh religion. Government cannot be bothered with such petty aberrations. Constitutional guarantees are, after all, so much paper.

The press in India, in most cases, owned by ultra-conservative Hindu businessmen often suffers from an overbearing sense of self-righteousness where the Sikh minority is concerned; How dare the Sikhs claim an independent religious identity? They must be taught a lesson. Simply brand them anti-national! No wonder these newspapers are natural allies of government and its gargantuan power machine. One good turn begets another. Unburdened by moral scruples, the newspapers lend all support to the government to undermine Sikh values.

We give, in this issue, a few instances of this insensitive attitude of the national Dailies, The Tribune, Chandigarh. The Hindustan Times, New Delhi and The Statesman, Calcutta. The malady has, however, become chronic and endemic. Readers will surely recall the disdainful manner in which the newly elected Parliament under Rajiv Gandhi on Jan 2, 1985 ignored the massacre of Sikhs in Delhi even as it mourned the dead of the Bhopal gas tragedy. Election posters of the party in power had then depicted the Sikh taxi driver as a potential terrorist—ignoring his reputation for honesty and bravery. Even the cartoonist Abu Abraham had, more in malice than satirical humour, made a caricature of a saintly Sikh holding a transistor bomb. The Doordarshan, which had blacked out the savagery of Oct. 1984 as a non-event, let its cameras linger balefully over the victims of transistor bombs which shadowy anti-socials had planted in Delhi bazars. When The Telegraph published, on May 5, 1986, a photo of a Sikh youth in police custody the caption proclaimed: "A terrorist being taken away", ignoring the elementary rule that no one can be so labelled except when convicted by due process. We had written to the Editor, Mr. M.J. Akbar, who did us

the courtesy of a reply: "I accept your point. In fact, I had pointed out the error to our (The Telegraph) people. I hope you understand that there was not deliberate malice."

More recently, The Times of India was less penitent. It published on April 12, 1995, a report that the house of union home minister, Mr. S.B. Chavan, in Nanded had been "attacked by five men, four of them Sikhs." The ever-vigilant Rear Admiral (Retd.) Satyindra Singh lodged a protest with Press Council of India which drew the Times Editor's attention to the council "Guidelines" that the Press must avoid identifying the community of a person involved in crime. The newspaper took more than six months to publish a luke warm apology on Dec. 6, 1995. This is typical of a newspaper that had been known for its anti-Sikh slant dating back to Girilal Jain's vituperative writings that included his editorial "De-turbaning of Sikhs" in 1982.

As a minority religion, Sikhs have been under fierce pressure from the media and their mentor, the government. Far from showing an understanding and sympathy for their religious and cultural tradition, they have vowed to "to mainstream" the Sikhs—a term that has become a euphemism for destroying their culture and lifestyle, in cynical disregard of the democratic principles of plurality and co-existence.

Sikhs have no doubt survived challenges down the centuries. However, the ongoing challenge is far more insidious. It calls for what Guru Gobind Singh termed *Gyaneh-ki-badhni*, the scythe (sword) of wisdom. Our choice is clear. Let us stand up—not succumb—to the hostile machinations. Let us not abandon God and the Guru for the glittery tinsel of a modern state. Let us hold our head high in honour. Five hundred years ago Guru Nanak admonished the tyrannical rulers "Koorh phire pardhan, ve Lalo". The German philosopher, Emmanuel Kant later predicted that eventually a just world order would come about either through intellectual and moral insights or through the experience of chaos. Unless Indian polity makes the right choice, its slide into chaos is but a matter of time.

TRIBUTE TO JERRY WATERS

HON. PAT ROBERTS

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the Senate Foreign Relations room in our U.S. Capitol, I joined the many friends and colleagues of Dr. Jerry Waters in paying tribute to an outstanding public servant and to wish him well upon his retirement.

Jerry Waters, a native of St. Francis, KS, first came to Washington to work for Senator Jim Pearson. Prior to coming to our Nation's Capital, Jerry was a political science professor at Kansas State University. Jerry came to Washington with the intent of staying but 1 year but his devotion to and performance of duty was such that he stayed to his State's and Nation's benefit.

Serving as administrative assistant to Jim Pearson, Jerry was responsible for hiring quality staff and one such staffer was the daughter of our former Governor and Kansas political legend, Alf Landon. Yes, we can thank Jerry Waters, in part, for Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM's outstanding service. Another former Waters' staffer is the current Secretary of Agriculture, Dan Glickman.